PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2003-064358

(43)Date of publication of application: 05.03.2003

(51)int.Cl.

C09K 11/79 C09K 11/08 CO9K 11/59

H01L 33/00

(21)Application number: 2001-257420

(71)Applicant:

MITSUBISHI CHEMICALS CORP

(22)Date of filing:

28.08.2001

(72)Inventor:

SHIMOMURA YASUO

KIJIMA NAOTO

(54) FLUORESCENT SUBSTANCE AND LIGHT-EMITTING ELEMENT USING THE SAME AND IMAGE DISPLAY **DEVICE AND ILLUMINATING DEVICE**

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a readily producible fluorescent substance capable of affording a light-emitting element having high color rendering properties, the light-emitting element using the fluorescent substance and an image display device and an illuminating device using the light-emitting element as a light source. SOLUTION: This fluorescent substance comprises a compound of a garnet crystal structure represented by the following general formula (I) M1aM2bM3cOd (I) [wherein, M1 denotes a bivalent metal element; M2 denotes a trivalent metal element; M3 denotes a tetravalent metal element; a is a number within the range of 2.7-3.3; b is a number within the range of 1.8-2.2; c is a number within the range of 2.7-3.3; and d is a number within the range of 11.0-13.0] as a matrix and luminescence center ions in the matrix. The light-emitting element is composed of the fluorescent substance as a wavelength converting material and a semiconductor light-emitting element emitting light within the range of ultraviolet to visible light. The image display device and illuminating device comprise the light-emitting element as the light source.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of

rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office



Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely. 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The following general formula (I) Fluorescent substance which uses the compound of the garnet crystal structure expressed as a parent, and is characterized by coming to contain emission center ion in this parent. M1 a M2 b M3 c Od A metallic element divalent in M1, a metallic element trivalent in M2, and M3 show a tetravalent metallic element among (I) [type (I), respectively, and, for a, 2.7–3.3b are [2.7–3.3d of 1.8–2.2c] the number of the range of 11.0–13.0.]

[Claim 2] Formula (I) Divalent metallic element M1 which can be set Fluorescent substance according to claim 1 which is at least one sort chosen from the group which consists of Mg, calcium, Zn, Sr, Cd, and Ba. [Claim 3] Formula (I) Divalent metallic element M1 which can be set Mg, calcium, or fluorescent substance according to claim 2 that is Zn.

[Claim 4] Formula (I) Trivalent metallic element M2 which can be set Fluorescent substance according to claim 1 to 3 which is at least one sort chosen from the group which consists of aluminum, Sc, Ga, Y, In, La, Gd, and Lu. [Claim 5] Formula (I) Trivalent metallic element M2 which can be set aluminum, Sc, Y, or fluorescent substance according to claim 4 that is Lu.

[Claim 6] Formula (I) Tetravalent metallic element M3 which can be set Fluorescent substance according to claim 1 to 5 which is at least one sort chosen from the group which consists of Si, Ti, germanium, Zr, Sn, and Hf. [Claim 7] Formula (I) Tetravalent metallic element M3 which can be set Si, germanium, or fluorescent substance according to claim 6 that is Sn.

[Claim 8] The fluorescent substance according to claim 1 to 7 which are at least one sort of elements chosen from the group which emission center ion becomes from Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, nickel, Cu, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, and Yb.

[Claim 9] The fluorescent substance according to claim 8 whose emission center ion is trivalent Ce. [Claim 10] Formula (I) Divalent metallic element M1 which can be set It is calcium and is the trivalent metallic element M2. It is Sc and is the tetravalent metallic element M3. Fluorescent substance according to claim 1 to 9 which is Si. [Claim 11] Formula (I) Divalent metallic element M1 which can be set It is calcium and Mg and is the trivalent metallic element M2. It is Sc, Y, or Sc and Lu, and is the tetravalent metallic element M3. Fluorescent substance according to claim 1 to 9 which is Si.

[Claim 12] The fluorescent substance according to claim 1 to 11 whose content of emission center ion is 0.0001-0.3 mols per parent compound 1 formula weight.

[Claim 13] The fluorescent substance according to claim 1 to 12 with which the chromaticity coordinate x when expressing the luminescent color with an XYZ color system and the sum of y are satisfied of >=(x+y) 0.6. [Claim 14] The light emitting device characterized by coming to consist of a fluorescent substance according to claim 1 to 13 as a wavelength conversion ingredient, and a semi-conductor light emitting device which emits light in the light of the range of the light from ultraviolet radiation.

[Claim 15] The image display device which makes the light source a light emitting device according to claim 14. [Claim 16] The lighting system which makes the light source a light emitting device according to claim 14.



* NOTICES *

Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Field of the Invention] this invention relate to the image display device and lighting system which make the light emitting device the light source at the fluorescent substance with which a parent compound contain emission center ion, the fluorescent substance which can constitute the high light emitting device of color rendering properties by absorb the light of the range of the light from ultraviolet radiation, emit the light of long wavelength more as a wavelength conversion ingredient in more detail, and combine with semi-conductor light emitting devices, such as light emitting diode (LED) and laser diode (LD), and the light emitting device using it, and a list.

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, power consumption attracts attention as a source of luminescence of an image display device or a lighting system taking advantage of the description that the light emitting device of white luminescence constituted combining the gallium nitride (GaN) system blue light emitting diode as a semi-conductor light emitting device and the fluorescent substance as a wavelength conversion ingredient is small, and it is long lasting.

[0003] This light emitting device from the fluorescent substance used there absorbing the light of the blue field which GaN system blue light emitting diode emits, and emitting light in yellow light It is that from which white luminescence is obtained with color mixture with the blue glow of the diode which was not absorbed by the fluorescent substance. As the fluorescent substance Although the fluorescent substance which uses an yttrium aluminum multiple oxide (Y3 aluminum 5012) as a parent, and comes to contain the cerium (Ce) as emission center ion in this parent typically is known It was not what can be said to be not necessarily easy [manufacture] that this fluorescent substance has a high burning temperature etc. [0004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] This invention is made that the fluorescent substance which can obtain a light emitting device with color rendering properties high further more for a fluorescent substance with easy manufacture should be developed in view of the above-mentioned conventional technique, therefore this invention aims at providing the fluorescent substance which can obtain the high light emitting device of color rendering properties and the light emitting device using the fluorescent substance, and a list with the image display device and lighting system which make the light emitting device the light source while it is easy to manufacture.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention person etc. is what the compound of the specific garnet crystal structure was used as the parent, and the fluorescent substance which comes to contain emission center ion in this parent found out that said purpose could be attained, and reached this invention as a result of inquiring wholeheartedly that said technical problem should be solved. Therefore, this invention is the following general formula (I). The fluorescent substance which uses the compound of the garnet crystal structure expressed as a parent, and comes to contain emission center ion in this parent, and this fluorescent substance as a wavelength conversion ingredient, Let the image display device and lighting system which make this light emitting device the light source at the light emitting device which it comes to consist of semi-conductor light emitting devices which emit light in the light of the range of the light from ultraviolet radiation, and a list be a summary.

[0006] M1 a M2 b M3 c Od A metallic element divalent in M1, a metallic element trivalent in M2, and M3 show a tetravalent metallic element among (I) [type (I), respectively, and, for a, 2.7–3.3b are [2.7–3.3d of 1.8–2.2c] the number of the range of 11.0–13.0.]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The fluorescent substance of this invention is said general formula (I). It is what uses the compound of the garnet crystal structure expressed as a parent. Generally, it is M1, M2, and M3. In the compound of the well-known garnet crystal structure which is a multiple oxide containing a metallic element and is expressed with M1 3 M2 2 M3 3 O12 It sets to this invention and is the M1. Divalent and M2 Trivalent and M3 It is characterized by using as the parent of a fluorescent substance the compound which is a tetravalent metallic element.

[0008] Namely, the multiple oxide of said Y3 aluminum5 O12 grade is known, using this invention as the parent of a fluorescent substance. Moreover, M1 Divalent and M2 Trivalent and M3 Although the compound of the garnet crystal structure of a tetravalent metallic element is also known like the above-mentioned As opposed to the property as a fluorescent substance changing with the element which constitutes the parent, its valences, etc. a lot This M1 Divalent and M2 Trivalent and M3 The compound of the garnet crystal structure of a tetravalent metallic element is based on having found out excelling as a parent of a fluorescent substance.

[0009] here — formula (I) Divalent metallic element M1 which can be set ***** — it is desirable that it is at least one sort chosen from the group which consists of Mg, calcium, Zn, Sr, Cd, and Ba from fields, such as luminous efficiency, it is still more desirable that they are Mg, calcium, or Zn, and it is desirable that they are especially calcium, or calcium and Mg.

[0010] moreover, formula (I) Trivalent metallic element M2 which can be set ***** — it is desirable that it is at least one sort chosen from the group which consists of aluminum, Sc, Ga, Y, In, La, Gd, and Lu from the same field, it is still more desirable that they are aluminum, Sc, Y, or Lu, and it is desirable that they are especially Sc, Sc and Y, or Sc and Lu.

[0011] moreover, formula (I) Tetravalent metallic element M3 which can be set ***** -- it is desirable that it is at



least one sort chosen from the group which consists of Si, Ti, germanium, Zr, Sn, and Hf from the same field, it is still more desirable and it is desirable that it is [that is Si, germanium, or Sn] especially Si.

[0012] Moreover, generally, the garnet crystal structure is a formula (I), as mentioned above. Although 2 and c are [3 and b] 3 for a which can be set and d is the crystal of the body-centered cubic lattice of 12 the element of the emission center ion later mentioned in this invention — M1, M2, and M3 or [permuting by the location of the crystal lattice of one of metallic elements] — or It is a formula (I) by arranging in the clearance between crystal lattices etc. It sets. 2 and c by 3 [a] [3 and b] d cannot become in 12, therefore, in 2.7-3.3b, 1.8-2.2c will take [a / 2.7-3.3d] the number of the range of 11.0-13.0. As for 2.9-3.1b, it is [a] desirable respectively that 1.95-2.05c are the number of the range of 2.9-3.1, and, as for d, it is desirable that it is the number of the range of 11.65-12.35.

[0013] moreover, as emission center ion contained in the compound parent of said garnet crystal structure From the same field as the above to Cr, Mn, Fe, Co, nickel, Cu, Ce It is desirable that it is the element of at least one sort of 2 – tetravalence chosen from the group which consists of Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, and Yb. It is desirable that it is especially still more desirable trivalent Ce(s) that they are divalent Mn, trivalent Ce, 2 – trivalent Eu, or trivalent Tb.

[0014] Said fluorescent substance of this invention is said general formula (I). Divalent metallic element M1 which can be set Source compound, Trivalent metallic element M2 A source compound and tetravalent metallic element M3 Source compound, In a list, the source compound of an element of emission center ion A hammer mill, a roll mill, or mixing with mixers, such as a ribbon blender, a V type blender, and a Henschel mixer, after grinding using dry mills, such as a ball mill and a jet mill,] — or The dry process pulverized using a dry mill after mixing, or [or / grinding and mixing by adding these compounds into media, such as water, using wet grinding mills, such as a medium stirring type grinder,] — or After a dry mill grinds these compounds, it is manufactured by heat—treating and calcinating the prepared grinding mixture with the wet method which dries the slurry prepared by mixing [be / it / under / media /, such as water, / adding] by spray drying etc.

[0015] In such grinding alligation, it sets to the source compound of an element of emission center ion especially. It is desirable to use a liquid medium, since it is necessary to make the whole mix and distribute a little compound to homogeneity. A latter wet method is desirable also from the field where uniform mixing is obtained by the whole in other source compounds of an element. Moreover, as a heating approach In heat-resistant containers, such as an alumina, crucible made from a quartz, and a tray, 1000–1600 degrees C is usually 1200–1500 degrees C in temperature preferably. It is made [heat / independent or / of gases, such as atmospheric air, oxygen, a carbon monoxide, a carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen, and an argon, / for 10 minutes to 24 hours / under a mixed ambient atmosphere]. In addition, washing, desiccation, classification processing, etc. are made after heat-treatment if needed.

[0016] An ambient atmosphere required in order to acquire the ionic state (valence) which the element of emission center ion contributes to luminescence as said heating ambient atmosphere is chosen. In addition, in trivalent Eu etc. In trivalent Ce etc., under oxidation of atmospheric air, oxygen, nitrogen, an argon, etc., or neutral atmosphere in the case of divalent Mn, divalent Eu, trivalent Tb, etc., the neutrality of a carbon monoxide, nitrogen, hydrogen, an argon, etc. or bottom of reducing atmosphere ** is taken under weak-acid-izing or weak reducing atmosphere, such as atmospheric air, a carbon monoxide, a carbon dioxide, and nitrogen.

[0017] Moreover, it is M1 here. A source compound and M2 A source compound and M3 In a source compound and a list, as a source compound of an element of emission center ion In M1, M2 and M3, and a list, each oxide of the element of emission center ion, the reactivity to the multiple oxide out of these and NOx at the time of baking, and SOx etc. — it is chosen in consideration of un–generating nature etc. [a hydroxide, a carbonate, a nitrate, a sulfate, an oxalate, carboxylate, a halogenide, etc. are mentioned, and]

[0018] Divalent metallic element M1 It is those M1 about said Mg, calcium, and Zn which are carried out and are made desirable. If a source compound is illustrated concretely, as a source compound of Mg Mg(OH)2, 3MgCO3, and [MgO, Mg (OH)2, MgCO3 and] 3H2 O, Mg(NO3) 2 and 6H2 O, MgSO4, Mg(OCO) 2 and 2H2 O, Mg(OCOCH3) 2 and 4H2 O, and MgCl2 etc. — moreover, as a source compound of calcium CaO, calcium (OH)2, CaCO3, calcium(NO3) 2 and 4H2 O, CaSO4.2H2 O, calcium(OCO) 2 and H2 O, calcium(OCOCH3) 2 and H2 O, and CaCl2 etc. — moreover, as a source compound of Zn ZnO, Zn (OH)2, ZnCO3, Zn (NO3)2, Zn (OCO)2, Zn (OCOCH3)2, and ZnCl2 etc. — it is mentioned, respectively.

[0019] Moreover, trivalent metallic element M2 It is those M2 about said aluminum, Sc, Y, and Lu which are carried out and are made desirable. As ** which illustrates a source compound concretely, and a source compound of aluminum aluminum(NO3) 3 and aluminum 2O3, aluminum (OH)3, AlOOH, and 9H2 O, aluminum2 3 (SO4), and AlCl3 etc. -- moreover -- the source compound of Sc -- carrying out -- Sc 203, Sc (OH)3, Sc2 3 (CO3), and Sc (NO3)3. Sc2 3 (SO4), Sc2 6 (OCO), Sc (OCOCH3)3, and ScCl3 etc. -- moreover -- the source compound of Y -- carrying out - Y -- 2O3, Y(OH)3, and Y2 — 3 (CO3), Y(NO3) 3, Y2(SO4) 3, Y2 6 (OCO), and YCl3 etc. -- moreover -- the source compound of Lu -- carrying out -- Lu 203, Lu2 3 (SO4), and LuCl3 etc. -- it is mentioned, respectively. [0020] moreover, tetravalent metallic element M3 ***** -- said Si, germanium, and Sn which are made desirable those M3 if a source compound is illustrated concretely — the source compound of Si — carrying out — SiO2, H4 SiO4, and Si (OCOCH3)4 etc. -- moreover -- the source compound of germanium -- carrying out -- GeO2, germanium (OH)4, germanium (OCOCH3)4, and GeCl4 etc. - moreover - the source compound of Sn -- carrying out SnO2, SnO2, and nH 2 - O, Sn (NO3)4, Sn (OCOCH3)4, and SnCl4 etc. - it is mentioned, respectively. [0021] If those source compounds of an element are illustrated concretely, about said Mn, Ce, Eu, and Tb which are made desirable as an element of emission center ion furthermore, as a source of Mn MnO2, Mn 2O3, Mn 3O4, MnOOH, and MnCO3, Mn (NO3)2, MnSO4, Mn (OCOCH3)2, Mn (OCOCH3)3, MnCl2, and MnCi3 etc. — moreover — the source compound of Ce — carrying out — Ce 2O3, CeO2, Ce (OH)3, and Ce (OH) — four — Ce2 3 (CO3), Ce (NO3)3, and Ce2(SO4) 3, Ce (SO4)2, Ce2 6 (OCO), Ce (OCOCH3)3, CeCl3, and CeCl4 etc. -- moreover -- the source compound of Eu - carrying out - Eu 203, Eu2 3 (SO4), Eu2 6 (OCO), EuCl2, and EuCl3 etc. - moreover - the source compound of Tb -- carrying out -- Tb 203, Tb 407, Tb2 3 (CO3), Tb2 3 (SO4), and TbCl3 etc. -- it is mentioned, respectively.

[0022] As mentioned above, as for the fluorescent substance of this invention which uses the compound of said garnet crystal structure as a parent, and comes to contain said emission center ion in this parent, it is desirable that the content of the emission center ion is 0.0001–0.3 mols per parent compound 1 formula weight, and it is still more desirable that it is 0.001–0.15 mols. Under in said range, the content of emission center ion serves as the inclination



for luminescence reinforcement to become small, and, on the other hand, serves as the inclination for luminescence reinforcement to decrease too according to the phenomenon called concentration quenching also in said excess of the range.

[0023] Moreover, when emission center ion is trivalent Ce when the fluorescent substance of this invention is used as a wavelength conversion ingredient for example, the light of the range of the light of a blue field is absorbed from ultraviolet radiation, and green, yellow, orange, red, or those neutral colors emit the light of long wavelength more. It is JIS about the luminescent color at the time of carrying out the spectrometry only of the luminescence of a fluorescent substance which does not contain the dispersion component of the excitation light. It is desirable that the chromaticity coordinate x when expressing with the XYZ color system specified by Z8701 and the sum of y satisfy >=(x+y) 0.6, and it is still more desirable to satisfy >=(x+y) 0.8.

[0024] The light emitting device of this invention is a high light emitting device of the color rendering properties which absorb the light of the range of the light from the ultraviolet radiation which comes to consist of said fluorescent substance as a wavelength conversion ingredient, and semi-conductor light emitting devices, such as LED and LD, and a semi-conductor light emitting device emits, and emit the light of long wavelength more, and is suitable as the light source of lighting systems, such as image display devices, such as a color liquid crystal display, and field luminescence, etc.

[0025] When the light emitting device of this invention is explained based on a drawing, <u>drawing 2</u> The typical sectional view and <u>drawing 3</u> which show one example of the light emitting device which consists of the fluorescent substances and semi-conductor light emitting devices of this invention as a wavelength conversion ingredient Are the typical sectional view showing one example of the field luminescence lighting system incorporating the light emitting device shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, and it sets to <u>drawing 2</u> and <u>drawing 3</u>. 1 — a light emitting device and 2 — a mounting lead and 3 — an inner lead and 4 — for a conductive wire and 7, as for a field luminescence lighting system and 9, a mold member and 8 are [a semi-conductor light emitting device and 5 / the fluorescent substance content resin section and 6 / a diffusion plate and 10] maintenance cases.

[0026] the light emitting device 1 of this invention be being fix by cover a it top with the fluorescent substance content resin section 5 formed by the semi-conductor light emitting device 4 which consist of GaN system blue light emitting diode etc. make binders; such as an epoxy resin and acrylic resin, mix and distribute the fluorescent substance of this invention, and slush the gestalt of a common shell mold in a cup in the up cup of nothing and the mounting lead 2, as show in drawing 2. On the other hand, it has flowed through the semi-conductor light emitting device 4, the mounting lead 2, and the semi-conductor light emitting device 4 and an inner lead 3 with the conductive wires 6 and 6, respectively, and these whole is covered with the mold member 7 by an epoxy resin etc., and it comes to protect them.

[0027] Moreover, the field luminescence lighting system 8 incorporating this light emitting device 1 It is a power source, a circuit, etc. for the drive of many light emitting devices 1 of a light emitting device 1 on the outside to the base of the maintenance case 10 of the rectangle which made the inside light impermeability nature, such as a white smooth side, as shown in <u>drawing 3</u> (it does not illustrate.). It prepares and arranges and comes to fix to the part equivalent to the covering device of the maintenance case 10 the diffusion plates 9, such as an acrylic board made into opalescence, for equalization of luminescence.

[0028] And drive the field luminescence lighting system 8 and blue glow etc. is made to emit light by impressing an electrical potential difference to the semi-conductor light emitting device 4 of a light emitting device 1. The fluorescent substance of this invention as a wavelength conversion ingredient in the fluorescent substance content resin section 5 absorbs a part of the luminescence. more — a long wave — light is emitted in merit's light and, on the other hand, high luminescence of color rendering properties is obtained with color mixture with the blue glow which was not absorbed by the fluorescent substance, this light will penetrate the diffusion plate 9, outgoing radiation will be carried out to the drawing upper part, and the illumination light of uniform brightness will be obtained in the 9th page of the diffusion plate of the maintenance case 10. [0029]

[Example] Hereafter, although an example explains this invention still more concretely, this invention is not limited to the following examples, unless the summary is exceeded.

[0030] Example 1M1 It is CaCO3 as a source compound.; 0.0297 mols and M2 It is Sc 2O3 as a source compound.; 0.01 mols, And M3 It is SiO2 as a source compound.; It is Ce (OCOCH3)3 as a source compound of an element of emission center ion to 0.03 mols and a list.; 0.0003 mols with pure water After grinding and mixing in the container made from an alumina, and the wet ball mill of a bead and passing a nylon mesh after desiccation, the obtained grinding mixture in the crucible made from an alumina It calcinated by heating at 1400 degrees C for 2 hours under atmospheric air, and the fluorescent substance was succeedingly manufactured by performing backwashing by water, desiccation, and classification processing.

[0031] The obtained fluorescent substance used as the parent the compound of the garnet crystal structure of the presentation shown in Table 1 in the analysis by the powder X diffraction, and it was checked that it is what contains trivalent Ce as emission center ion in this parent. Moreover, the emission spectrum and excitation spectrum of this fluorescent substance were measured, and it was shown in $\frac{drawing\ 1}{drawing\ 1}$. From this emission spectrum to JIS When the chromaticity coordinate x and y in the XYZ color system specified by Z8722 were computed as wavelength spacing of 5nm, it was x= 0.28 and y= 0.54, and was x+y=0.82. Moreover, when the blue glow of GaN system blue light emitting diode (peak wavelength of 465nm) was irradiated and that exposure reinforcement was adjusted to this fluorescent substance, that blue glow was absorbed and the white in which blueness cut yellowish green light a little with color mixture with the blue glow of the diode which emitted light and was not absorbed by the fluorescent substance was shown.

[0032] Example 2M1 It is CaCO3 as a source compound.; It is [0.0147 mols and] 0.015 mols and M2 as Mg(OH)2, 3MgCO3, and 3H2 O;Mg. It is Sc 2O3 as a source compound.; 0.0075 mols and Y2 O3; The outside which used 0.0025 mols, respectively manufactured the fluorescent substance like the example 1. The obtained fluorescent substance used as the parent the compound of the garnet crystal structure of the presentation shown in Table 1 in the analysis by the powder X diffraction, and it was checked that it is what contains trivalent Ce as emission center ion in this parent. Moreover, the emission spectrum and excitation spectrum of this fluorescent substance were measured, and it was shown in $\frac{1}{2}$ When a chromaticity coordinate x and y were computed like the example 1 from this emission spectrum, it was x = 0.43 and y = 0.53, and was x+y=0.96. Moreover, when blue glow was irradiated like the



example 1 and that exposure reinforcement was adjusted to this fluorescent substance, that blue glow was absorbed, light was emitted in yellow light, and color mixture with the blue glow which was not absorbed by the fluorescent substance showed white.

[0033] The outside which made temperature of example 3 heat—treatment 1200 degrees C manufactured the fluorescent substance like the example 1. The obtained fluorescent substance used as the parent the compound of the garnet crystal structure of the presentation shown in Table 1 in the analysis by the powder X diffraction, and it was checked that it is what contains trivalent Ce as emission center ion in this parent. Moreover, when a chromaticity coordinate x and y were computed like the example 1 from the emission spectrum of this fluorescent substance, it was x= 0.28 and y= 0.54, and was x+y=0.82. Moreover, when blue glow was irradiated like the example 1 and that exposure reinforcement was adjusted to this fluorescent substance, that blue glow was absorbed and the white in which blueness cut yellowish green light a little with color mixture with the blue glow which emitted light and was not absorbed by the fluorescent substance was shown.

[0034] Example 4M2 It is Sc 203 as a source compound.; 0.0050 mols and Y2 O3; The outside which used 0.0050 mols manufactured the fluorescent substance like the example 2. The obtained fluorescent substance used as the parent the compound of the garnet crystal structure of the presentation shown in Table 1 in the analysis by the powder X diffraction, and it was checked that it is what contains trivalent Ce as emission center ion in this parent. Moreover, when a chromaticity coordinate x and y were computed like the example 1 from the emission spectrum of this fluorescent substance, it was x= 0.47 and y= 0.50, and was x+y=0.97. Moreover, when blue glow was irradiated like the example 1 and that exposure reinforcement was adjusted to this fluorescent substance, that blue glow was absorbed, light was emitted in yellow light, and color mixture with the blue glow which was not absorbed by the fluorescent substance showed white.

[0035] Example 5M2 It is Sc 2O3 as a source compound.; 0.0050 mols and Lu 2O3; The outside which used 0.0050 mols manufactured the fluorescent substance like the example 2. The obtained fluorescent substance used as the parent the compound of the garnet crystal structure of the presentation shown in Table 1 in the analysis by the powder X diffraction, and it was checked that it is what contains trivalent Ce as emission center ion in this parent. Moreover, when a chromaticity coordinate x and y were computed like the example 1 from the emission spectrum of this fluorescent substance, it was x= 0.45 and y= 0.53, and was x+y=0.98. Moreover, when blue glow was irradiated like the example 1 and that exposure reinforcement was adjusted to this fluorescent substance, that blue glow was absorbed, light was emitted in yellow light, and color mixture with the blue glow which was not absorbed by the fluorescent substance showed white.

[0036] Example 6M1 It is CaCO3 as a source compound.; The outside which used 0.0147 mols and ZnO;0.015 mol manufactured the fluorescent substance like the example 1. The obtained fluorescent substance used as the parent the compound of the garnet crystal structure of the presentation shown in Table 1 in the analysis by the powder X diffraction, and it was checked that it is what contains trivalent Ce as emission center ion in this parent. Moreover, when a chromaticity coordinate x and y were computed like the example 1 from the emission spectrum of this fluorescent substance, it was x= 0.29 and y= 0.54, and was x+y=0.83. Moreover, when blue glow was irradiated like the example 1 and that exposure reinforcement was adjusted to this fluorescent substance, that blue glow was absorbed and the white in which blueness cut yellowish green light a little with color mixture with the blue glow which emitted light and was not absorbed by the fluorescent substance was shown.

[Table 1] 安1

	蛍 光 体 組 成				
実施例 1	(Cao. 99) aSc 2Si 3O1 3. 01'5 : Ce 3+				
実施例 2	(Ca _{0.49} Mg _{0.50}) ₈ (Sc _{0.75} Y _{0.25}) ₂ Si ₈ O _{18.015} : Ce ³⁺				
実施例 3	(Cao, ps) 3Sc 2Si 3O12.015 : Ce3+				
実施例 4	(Cao. 40Mgo. 50) (Sco. 50Yo. 50) 2Si3O12. 015 : Ce ³⁺				
- 実施例 5	(Cao, 49Mgo, 50) 3 (Sco. 50Luo. 50) 2Si 3O12. 015 : Ce ³⁺				
実施例 6	(Ca _{0.49} Zn _{0.50}) ₃ Sc ₂ Si ₃ O _{12.015} : Ce ³⁺				

[0038]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, while manufacture is easy, the fluorescent substance which can obtain the high light emitting device of color rendering properties and the light emitting device using the fluorescent substance, and a list can be provided with the image display device and lighting system which make the light emitting device the light source.



Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.

2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the emission spectrum and excitation spectrum of a fluorescent substance which were obtained in the example 1 of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the emission spectrum and excitation spectrum of a fluorescent substance which were obtained in the example 2 of this invention.

Drawing 3 It is the typical sectional view showing one example of the light emitting device which consists of the fluorescent substances and semi-conductor light emitting devices of this invention as a wavelength conversion ingredient.

[<u>Drawing 4</u>] It is the typical sectional view showing one example of the field luminescence lighting system incorporating the light emitting device shown in drawing 3.

[Description of Notations]

- 1; light emitting device
- 2; mounting lead
- 3; inner lead
- 4; semi-conductor light emitting device
- 5; fluorescent substance content resin section
- 6; a conductive wire
- 7; mold member
- 8; field luminescence lighting system
- 9; diffusion plate
- 10; maintenance case

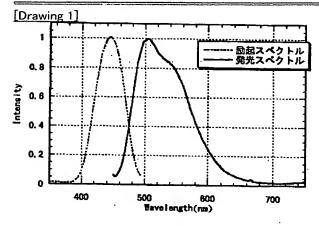


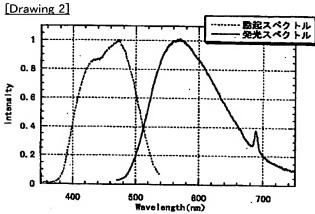
Japan Patent Office is not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

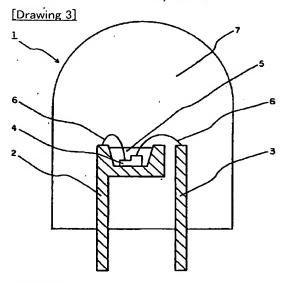
1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely. 2.**** shows the word which can not be translated.

3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

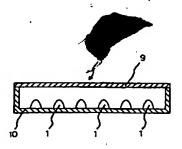
DRAWINGS







[Drawing 4]





(19)日本国特許庁(JP)

(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2003-64358 (P2003-64358A)

(43)公開日 平成15年3月5日(2003.3.5)

(51) Int.Cl. ⁷		戲別記号	F I デーマコート*(参考		テーマコード(参考)	
C09K	11/79	CPR	C 0 9 K	11/79	CPR	4H001
	11/08			11/08	В	5 F O 4 1
	11/59			11/59		
H01L	33/00		H01L	33/00	N	

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数16 OL (全 7 頁)

(21)出願番号 特願2001-257420(P2001-257420) (71)出願人 000005968 三菱化学株式会社 東京都千代田区丸の内二丁目 5 番 2 号 (72)発明者 下村 康夫 神奈川県横浜市青葉区鴨志田町1000番地 三菱化学株式会社内 (72)発明者 木島 直人 神奈川県横浜市青葉区鴨志田町1000番地 三菱化学株式会社内 (74)代理人 100103997 弁理士 長谷川 鳴司

最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称】 蛍光体及びそれを用いた発光素子、並びに画像表示装置、照明装置

(57)【要約】

【目的】 製造が容易であると共に、演色性の高い発光素子を得ることができる蛍光体、及び、その蛍光体を用いた発光素子、並びに、その発光素子を光源とする画像表示装置及び照明装置を提供する。

【構成】 下記一般式(1) で表されるガーネット結晶構造の化合物を母体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオンを含有してなる蛍光体、及び、波長変換材料としての該蛍光体と、紫外光から可視光の範囲の光を発光する半導体発光素子とから構成されてなる発光素子、並びに、該発光素子を光源とする画像表示装置及び照明装置。

 $M^1 a M^2 b M^3 c O_d$ (I)

〔式(I) 中、 M^1 は2価の金属元素、 M^2 は3価の金属元素、 M^3 は4価の金属元素をそれぞれ示し、A は2. 7~3. 3、A は1. A 8~2. 2、A c は2. 7~3. 3、A は11. 0~13. 0の範囲の数である。〕



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 下記一般式(I) で表されるガーネット結晶構造の化合物を母体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオンを含有してなることを特徴とする蛍光体。

 M^1 a M^2 b M^3 c O_d

(1)

〔式(I) 中、 M^1 は2価の金属元素、 M^2 は3価の金属元素、 M^3 は4価の金属元素をそれぞれ示し、a は2. 7~3. 3、b は1. 8~2. 2、c は2. 7~3. 3、d は11. 0~13. 0の範囲の数である。〕

【請求項2】 式(I) における2価の金属元素 M^1 が、Mg、Ca、Zn、Sr、Cd、及びBaからなる群から選択された少なくとも1種である請求項1に記載の蛍光体。

【請求項3】 式(I) における2価の金属元素 M^1 が、Mg、Ca、又は<math>Znである請求項2に記載の蛍光体。【請求項4】 式(I) における3価の金属元素 M^2 が、Al、Sc、Ga、Y、In、La、Gd、及びLuからなる群から選択された少なくとも1種である請求項1 乃至3のいずれかに記載の蛍光体。

【請求項5】 式(I) における3価の金属元素M² が、Al、Sc、Y、又はLuである請求項4に記載の蛍光体。

【請求項6】 式(I) における4価の金属元素 M^3 が、Si、Ti、Ge、Zr、Sn、及びHf からなる群から選択された少なくとも1種である請求項1乃至5のいずれかに記載の蛍光体。

【請求項7】 式(I) における4価の金属元素M³ が、Si、Ge、又はSnである請求項6に記載の蛍光体。 【請求項8】 発光中心イオンが、Cr、Mn、Fe、Co、Ni、Cu、Ce、Pr、Nd、Sm、Eu、Tb、Dy、Ho、Er、Tm、及びYbからなる群から選択された少なくとも1種の元素である請求項1乃至7のいずれかに記載の蛍光体。

【請求項9】 発光中心イオンが、3価のCeである請求項8に記載の蛍光体。

【請求項10】 式(I) における2価の金属元素 M^I が C a であり、3 価の金属元素 M^2 がS c であり、4 価の金属元素 M^3 がS i である請求項1 乃至9 のいずれかに記載の蛍光体。

【請求項11】 式(I) における2価の金属元素 M^1 が 40 $Ca \ge Mg$ であり、3価の金属元素 M^2 が $Sc \ge Y$ 、又は $Sc \ge Lu$ であり、4価の金属元素 M^3 がSi である請求項1乃至9のいずれかに記載の蛍光体。

【請求項12】 発光中心イオンの含有量が、母体化合物1式量当たり0.0001~0.3モルである請求項1乃至11のいずれかに記載の蛍光体。

【請求項13】 発光色を、XYZ表色系で表したときの色度座標xとyの和が、 $(x+y) \ge 0$. 6を満足する請求項1乃至12のいずれかに記載の蛍光体。

【請求項14】 波長変換材料としての請求項1乃至1

2

3のいずれかに記載の蛍光体と、紫外光から可視光の範囲の光を発光する半導体発光素子とから構成されてなることを特徴とする発光素子。

【請求項15】 請求項14記載の発光素子を光源とする画像表示装置。

【請求項16】 請求項14記載の発光素子を光源とする照明装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、母体化合物が発光中心イオンを含有する蛍光体、更に詳しくは、波長変換材料として、紫外光から可視光の範囲の光を吸収してより長波長の可視光を発し、発光ダイオード(LED)やレーザーダイオード(LD)等の半導体発光素子と組み合わせることにより演色性の高い発光素子を構成することができる蛍光体、及び、それを用いた発光素子、並びにその発光素子を光源とする画像表示装置、照明装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、半導体発光素子としての窒化 ガリウム(GaN)系育色発光ダイオードと、波長変換 材料としての蛍光体とを組み合わせて構成される白色発 光の発光素子が、消費電力が小さく長寿命であるという 特徴を活かして画像表示装置や照明装置の発光源として 注目されている。

【0003】この発光素子は、そこで用いられる蛍光体が、GaN系骨色発光ダイオードの発する骨色領域の可視光を吸収して黄色光を発光することから、蛍光体に吸収されなかったダイオードの骨色光との混色により白色の発光が得られるものであって、その蛍光体としては、代表的には、イットリウム・アルミニウム複合酸化物

(Y3 A I 5 O12) を母体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオンとしてのセリウム (Ce) を含有してなる蛍光体が知られているが、この蛍光体は、焼成温度が高い等、製造が必ずしも容易と言えるものではなかった。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、前述の従来技術に鑑み、製造が容易な蛍光体を、更には、より演色性の高い発光素子を得ることができる蛍光体を開発すべくなされたものであって、従って、本発明は、製造が容易であると共に、演色性の高い発光素子を得ることができる蛍光体、及び、その蛍光体を用いた発光素子、並びに、その発光素子を光源とする画像表示装置及び照明装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者等は、前記課題を解決すべく鋭意検討した結果、特定のガーネット結晶構造の化合物を母体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオンを含有してなる蛍光体が、前記目的を達成できることを見い出し本発明に到達したもので、従って、本発明は、下



記一般式(I) で表されるガーネット結晶構造の化合物を 母体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオンを含有してなる蛍 光体、及び、波長変換材料としての該蛍光体と、紫外光 から可視光の範囲の光を発光する半導体発光素子とから 構成されてなる発光素子、並びに、該発光素子を光源と する画像表示装置及び照明装置、を要旨とする。

【0006】 M^1 a M^2 b M^3 c O_d (I) 〔式(I) 中、 M^1 は2価の金属元素、 M^2 は3価の金属元素、 M^3 は4価の金属元素をそれぞれ示し、a は2.

7~3.3、bは1.8~2.2、cは2.7~3.3、dは11.0~13.0の範囲の数である。]
【0007】

【0008】即ち、本発明は、蛍光体の母体として、例えば、前記 Y_3 A 1_5 O 12 等の複合酸化物が知られ、又、 M^1 が 2 価、 M^2 が 3 価、 M^3 が 4 価の金属元素のガーネット結晶構造の化合物も前述の如く知られているものの、蛍光体としての特性はその母体を構成する元素及びその原子価等によって大きく変化するのに対して、この M^1 が 2 価、 M^2 が 3 価、 M^3 が 4 価の金属元素のガーネット結晶構造の化合物が蛍光体の母体として優れていることを見い出したことに依拠するものである。

【0009】ここで、式(I) における2価の金属元素M L としては、発光効率等の面から、Mg、Ca、Zn、Sr、Cd、及びBaからなる群から選択された少なくとも1種であるのが好ましく、Mg、Ca、又はZnであるのが更に好ましく、Ca、又はCaとMgであるのが特に好ましい。

【0011】又、式(I) における4価の金属元素 M^3 としては、同様の面から、Si、Ti、Ge、Zr、Sn、及びHfからなる群から選択された少なくとも1種であるのが好ましく、Si、Ge、又はSnである更に好ましく、Siであるのが特に好ましい。

【0012】又、ガーネット結晶構造は、一般には、前述したように、式(I) におけるaが3、bが2、cが3で、dが12の体心立方格子の結晶であるが、本発明においては、後述する発光中心イオンの元素が、 M^{I} 、M

 2 、 M^3 のいずれかの金属元素の結晶格子の位置に置換するか、或いは、結晶格子間の隙間に配置する等により、式(I) においてaが3、bが2、cが3で、dが12とはならない場合もあり得、従って、aは2.7~3.3、bは1.8~2.2、cは2.7~3.3、dは11.0~13.0の範囲の数をとることとなり、aは2.9~3.1、bは1.95~2.05、cは2.9~3.1の範囲の数であるのがそれぞれ好ましく、dは11.65~12.35の範囲の数であるのが好ましい。

【0013】又、前記ガーネット結晶構造の化合物母体内に含有される発光中心イオンとしては、前記と同様の面から、Cr、Mn、Fe、Co、Ni、Cu、Ce、Pr、Nd、Sm、Eu、Tb、Dy、Ho、Er、Tm、及びYbからなる群から選択された少なくとも1種の2~4価の元素であるのが好ましく、2価のMn、3価のCe、2~3価のEu、又は3価のTbであるのが更に好ましく、3価のCeであるのが特に好ましい。【0014】本発明の前記蛍光体は、前記一般式(I)に

【0014】本発明の前記蛍光体は、前記一般式(I) における2価の金属元素M¹ 源化合物、3価の金属元素M² 源化合物、及び4価の金属元素M³ 源化合物、並びに、発光中心イオンの元素源化合物を、ハンマーミル、ロールミル、ボールミル、ジェットミル等の乾式粉砕機を用いて粉砕した後、リボンブレンダー、V型ブレンダー、ヘンシェルミキサー等の混合機により混合するか、或いは、混合した後、乾式粉砕機を用いて粉砕する乾は、又は、水等の媒体中にこれらの化合物を加え、媒体提拌式粉砕機等の湿式粉砕機を用いて粉砕及び混合するか、或いは、これらの化合物を乾式粉砕機により粉砕となり、水等の媒体中に加え混合することにより調製されたスラリーを、噴霧乾燥等により乾燥させる湿式法により、調製した粉砕混合物を、加熱処理して焼成することにより製造される。

【0015】これらの粉砕混合法の中で、特に、発光中心イオンの元素源化合物においては、少量の化合物を全体に均一に混合、分散させる必要があることから液体媒体を用いるのが好ましく、又、他の元素源化合物において全体に均一な混合が得られる面からも、後者湿式法が好ましく、又、加熱処理法としては、アルミナや石英製の坩堝やトレイ等の耐熱容器中で、通常1000~1600℃、好ましくは1200~1500℃の温度で、大気、酸素、一酸化炭素、二酸化炭素、窒素、水素、アルゴン等の気体の単独或いは混合雰囲気下、10分~24時間、加熱することによりなされる。尚、加熱処理後、必要に応じて、洗浄、乾燥、分級処理等がなされる。

【0016】尚、前記加熱雰囲気としては、発光中心イオンの元素が発光に寄与するイオン状態(価数)を得るために必要な雰囲気が選択され、例えば、3価のEu等の場合には、大気、酸素、窒素、アルゴン等の酸化或いは中性雰囲気下、3価のCe等の場合には、大気、一酸



化炭素、二酸化炭素、窒素等の弱酸化或いは弱週元努囲 気下、2価のMn、2価のEu、3価のTb等の場合に は、一酸化炭素、窒素、水素、アルゴン等の中性若しく は還元雰囲気下、が採られる。

【0017】又、ここで、 M^1 源化合物、 M^2 源化合物、及び M^3 源化合物、並びに、発光中心イオンの元素源化合物としては、 M^1 、 M^2 、及び M^3 、並びに発光中心イオンの元素の各酸化物、水酸化物、炭酸塩、硝酸塩、硫酸塩、蓚酸塩、カルボン酸塩、ハロゲン化物等が挙げられ、これらの中から、複合酸化物への反応性、及び、焼成時における NO_X 、 SO_X 等の非発生性等を考慮して選択される。

【0018】2価の金属元素M¹ として好ましいとする前記Mg、Ca、及びZnについて、それらのM¹ 源化合物を具体的に例示すれば、Mg源化合物としては、MgO、Mg(OH)2、MgCO3、Mg(OH)2・3MgCO3・3H2O、Mg(NO3)2・6H2O、MgCOCOCH3)2・4H2O、MgCl2等が、又、Ca源化合物としては、CaO、Ca(OH)2、CaCO3、Ca(NO3)2・4H2O、CaSO4・2H2O、Ca(OCOCH3)2・H2O、CaCOCH3)2・H2O、CaCOCH3)2・H2O、CaCOCH3)2・H2O、CaCOCH3)2・H2O、CaCOCH3)2・H2O、CaCOCH3)2・H2O、CaCOCH3)2・H2O、CaCOCH3)2、ZnCO3、Zn(NO3)2、Zn(OCO)2、Zn(OCOCH3)2、ZnCOCOCH3)2、ZnCOCOCCH3)2、ZnCOCOCCH3)2、ZnCOCOCC

【0019】又、3価の金属元素 M^2 として好ましいとする前記A1、Sc、Y、及びLuについて、それらの M^2 源化合物を具体的に例示するば、A1 源化合物としては、 $A1_2$ O_3 、A1 (OH) $_3$ 、A1OOH 、A1 (NO_3) $_3$ · $9H_2$ O、 $A1_2$ (SO_4) $_3$ 、A1C 1_3 等が、又、Sc 源化合物としは、 Sc_2 O_3 、Sc (OH) $_3$ 、 Sc_2 (CO_3) $_3$ 、Sc (NO_3) $_3$ 、 Sc_2 (OCO) $_6$ 、Sc ($OCOCH_3$) $_3$ 、 $ScC1_3$ 等が、又、Y 源化合物としは、 Y_2 O_3 、Y (OH) $_3$ 、 Y_2 (OCO) $_6$ 、Y (OCO) $_6$ 、Y (OCO) Y (

【0020】又、4価の金属元素 M^3 として好ましいとする前記Si、Ge、及びSnについて、それらの M^3 源化合物を具体的に例示すれば、Si 源化合物としは、 SiO_2 、 H_4 SiO_4 、Si (OCOCH $_3$) $_4$ 等が、又、Ge 源化合物としは、 GeO_2 、Ge (OH) $_4$ 、Ge (OCOCH $_3$) $_4$ 、Ge Cl $_4$ 等が、又、 SnO_2 · nH $_2O$ 、Sn (NO $_3$) $_4$ 、Sn (OCOCH $_3$) $_4$ 、Sn Cl $_4$ 等が、それぞれ挙げられる。

【0021】更に、発光中心イオンの元素として好まし

いとする前記Mn、Ce、Eu、及びTbについて、それらの元素源化合物を具体的に例示すれば、Mn源としては、MnO2、Mn2 O3、Mn3 O4、MnOOH、MnCO3、Mn (NO3) 2、MnSO4、Mn (OCOCH3) 2、Mn (OCOCH3) 3、MnCl2、MnCi3等が、又、Ce源化合物としは、Ce2O3、CeO2、Ce (OH) 3、Ce (OH) 4、Ce2 (CO3) 3、Ce (NO3) 3、Ce2 (SO4) 3、Ce (SO4) 2、Ce2 (OCO) 6、Ce (OCOCH3) 3、CeCl4等が、又、Eu源化合物としは、Eu2O3、Eu2 (SO4) 3、Eu2 (OCO) 6、EuCl2、EuCl3等が、又、Tb源化合物としは、Tb2O3、Tb4O7、Tb2 (CO3) 3、Tb2 (SO4) 3、Tb

【0022】以上、前記ガーネット結晶構造の化合物を母体とし、該母体内に前記発光中心イオンを含有してなる本発明の蛍光体は、その発光中心イオンの含有量が、母体化合物1式量当たり0.0001~0.3モルであるのが好ましく、0.001~0.15モルであるのが更に好ましい。発光中心イオンの含有量が、前記範囲未満では、発光強度が小さくなる傾向となり、一方、前記範囲超過でも、濃度消光と呼ばれる現象により、やはり発光強度が減少する傾向となる。

【0023】又、本発明の蛍光体は、波長変換材料として用いられたとき、例えば、発光中心イオンが3価のCeである場合、紫外光から青色領域の可視光の範囲の光を吸収して、緑色、黄色、橙色、赤色、或いはそれらの中間色等の、より長波長の可視光を発する。その励起光の散乱成分を含まない、蛍光体の発光のみを分光測定した場合の発光色を、JIS Z8701で規定されるXYZ表色系で表したときの色度座標xとyの和が、(x+y) \geq 0.6を満足するのが好ましく、(x+y) \geq 0.8を満足するのが更に好ましい。

【0024】本発明の発光素子は、波長変換材料としての前記蛍光体と、LEDやLD等の半導体発光素子とから構成されてなり、半導体発光素子の発する紫外光から可視光の範囲の光を吸収してより長波長の可視光を発する演色性の高い発光素子であり、カラー液晶ディスプレイ等の画像表示装置や面発光等の照明装置等の光源として好適である。

【0025】本発明の発光素子を図面に基づいて説明すると、図2は、波長変換材料としての本発明の蛍光体と、半導体発光素子とから構成される発光素子の一実施例を示す模式的断面図、図3は、図2に示す発光素子を組み込んだ面発光照明装置の一実施例を示す模式的断面図であり、図2及び図3において、1は発光素子、2はマウントリード、3はインナーリード、4は半導体発光素子、5は蛍光体含有樹脂部、6は導電性ワイヤー、7はモールド部材、8は面発光照明装置、9は拡散板、1



0は保持ケースである。

【0026】本発明の発光素子1は、図2に示されるように、一般的な砲弾型の形態をなし、マウントリード2の上部カップ内には、GaN系背色発光ダイオード等からなる半導体発光素子4が、その上が、本発明の蛍光体をエポキシ樹脂やアクリル樹脂等のバインダーに混合、分散させ、カップ内に流し込むことにより形成された蛍光体含有樹脂部5で被覆されることにより固定されている。一方、半導体発光素子4とマウントリード2、及び半導体発光素子4とインナーリード3は、それぞれ導電 10性ワイヤー6、6で導通されており、これら全体がエポキシ樹脂等によるモールド部材7で被覆、保護されてなる。

【0027】又、この発光素子1を組み込んだ面発光照明装置8は、図3に示されるように、内面を白色の平滑面等の光不透過性とした方形の保持ケース10の底面に、多数の発光素子1を、その外側に発光素子1の駆動のための電源及び回路等(図示せず。)を設けて配置し、保持ケース10の蓋部に相当する箇所に、乳白色としたアクリル板等の拡散板9を発光の均一化のために固定してなる。

【0028】そして、面発光照明装置8を駆動して、発光素子1の半導体発光素子4に電圧を印加することにより背色光等を発光させ、その発光の一部を、蛍光体含有樹脂部5における波長変換材料としての本発明の蛍光体が吸収し、より長波長の光を発光し、一方、蛍光体に吸収されなかった背色光等との混色により演色性の高い発光が得られ、この光が拡散板9を透過して、図面上方に出射され、保持ケース10の拡散板9面内において均一な明るさの照明光が得られることとなる。

[0029]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例によりさらに具体的に 説明するが、本発明はその要旨を越えない限り以下の実 施例に限定されるものではない。

【0030】実施例1

 M^1 源化合物として $CaCO_3$; 0.0297モル、 M^2 源化合物として Sc_2O_3 ; 0.01モル、及び M^3 源化合物として SiO_2 ; 0.03モル、並びに発光中心イオンの元素源化合物としてCe(OCOC

 H_3) $_3$; 0.0003モルを純水と共に、アルミナ製容器及びピーズの湿式ボールミル中で粉砕、混合し、乾燥後、ナイロンメッシュを通過させた後、得られた粉砕混合物をアルミナ製坩堝中で、大気下、1400℃で2時間、加熱することにより焼成し、引き続いて、水洗浄、乾燥、及び分級処理を行うことにより蛍光体を製造した。

【0031】得られた蛍光体は、粉末X線回折による解析により、表1に示す組成のガーネット結晶構造の化合物を母体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオンとして3価のCeを含有するものであることが確認された。又、この50

8

【0032】実施例2

M¹ 源化合物としてCaCO₃; 0.0147モルと、 $Mg (OH)_2 \cdot 3MgCO_3 \cdot 3H_2 O; Mg \ge UT$ 0.015 モル、 M^2 源化合物として $Sc_2O_3;0.$ 0075モルと、Y2O3;0.0025モルを、それ ぞれ用いた外は、実施例1と同様にして蛍光体を製造し た。得られた蛍光体は、粉末 X 線回折による解析によ り、表1に示す組成のガーネット結晶構造の化合物を母 体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオンとして3価のCeを 含有するものであることが確認された。又、この蛍光体 の発光スペクトルと励起スペクトルを測定し、図2に示 した。この発光スペクトルから、実施例1と同様にして 色度座標xとyを算出したところ、x=0.43、y= 0.53であり、x+y=0.96であった。又、この 蛍光体に、実施例1と同様にして青色光を照射し、その 照射強度を調節したところ、その青色光を吸収して黄色 光を発光し、蛍光体に吸収されなかった背色光との混色 により白色を示した。

【0033】実施例3

加熱処理の温度を1200℃とした外は、実施例1と同様にして蛍光体を製造した。得られた蛍光体は、粉末X線回折による解析により、表1に示す組成のガーネット結晶構造の化合物を母体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオンとして3価のCeを含有するものであることが確認された。又、この蛍光体の発光スペクトルから、実施例1と同様にして色度座標xとyを算出したところ、x=0.28、y=0.54であり、x+y=0.82であった。又、この蛍光体に、実施例1と同様にして青色光を照射し、その照射強度を調節したところ、その青色光を吸収して黄緑色光を発光し、蛍光体に吸収されなかった背色光との混色によりよりやや背味がかった白色を示した。

【0034】実施例4

 M^2 源化合物として Sc_2O_3 ; 0.0050 モルと、 Y_2O_3 ; 0.0050 モルを用いた外は、実施例 2 と同様にして蛍光体を製造した。得られた蛍光体は、粉末 X線回折による解析により、表 1 に示す組成のガーネット結晶構造の化合物を母体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオンとして 3 価のC e を含有するものであることが確認された。又、この蛍光体の発光スペクトルから、実施例



1と同様にして色度座標 x と y を算出したところ、 x = 0. 47, y=0: 50 $rac{0}{0}$, x+y=0: 97 $rac{0}{0}$ った。又、この蛍光体に、実施例1と同様にして背色光 を照射し、その照射強度を調節したところ、その背色光 を吸収して黄色光を発光し、蛍光体に吸収されなかった 背色光との混色により白色を示した。

【0035】実施例5

 M^2 源化合物としてSc₂O₃; 0.0050モルと、 · Lu2 O3; 0.0050モルを用いた外は、実施例2 と同様にして蛍光体を製造した。得られた蛍光体は、粉 末X線回折による解析により、表1に示す組成のガーネ ット結晶構造の化合物を母体とし、該母体内に発光中心 イオンとして3価のCeを含有するものであることが確 認された。又、この蛍光体の発光スペクトルから、実施 例1と同様にして色度座標xとyを算出したところ、x あった。又、この蛍光体に、実施例1と同様にして背色 光を照射し、その照射強度を調節したところ、その背色* *光を吸収して黄色光を発光し、蛍光体に吸収されなかっ た背色光との混色により白色を示した。

【0036】実施例6

M¹ 源化合物としてCaCO3;0.0147モルと、 ZnO; 0. 015モルを用いた外は、実施例1と同様 にして蛍光体を製造した。得られた蛍光体は、粉末X線 回折による解析により、表1に示す組成のガーネット結 晶構造の化合物を母体とし、該母体内に発光中心イオン として3価のCeを含有するものであることが確認され 10 た。又、この蛍光体の発光スペクトルから、実施例1と 同様にして色度座標xとyを算出したところ、x=0. 29. y=0.54 70. x+y=0.83た。又、この蛍光体に、実施例1と同様にして背色光を 照射し、その照射強度を調節したところ、その背色光を 吸収して黄緑色光を発光し、蛍光体に吸収されなかった **育色光との混色によりやや青味がかった白色を示した。** [0037]

【表1】

	蛍 光 体 組 成				
実施例 1	(Cao. so) aSc aSi aO1 a. o1 s : Ce a+				
実施例 2	(Ca _{0. 49} Mg _{0. 50}) ₅ (Sc _{0. 75} Y _{0. 25}) ₂ Si ₉ O _{12. 015} : Ce ³⁺				
実施例 3	(Cao. ,,) ,Sc ₂ Si ₃ O _{12. o15} : Ce ³⁺				
実施例 4	(Cao. 40Mgo. 50) s (Sco. 50Yo. 50) 2Si 3O12. 015 : Ce3+				
実施例 5	(Cao. 40Mgo. 50) s (Sco. 50Luo. 50) 3Si 3O12. 015 : Ce 8+				
実施例 6	(Ca _{0.49} Zn _{0.50}) _a Sc ₂ Si ₅ O _{12.015} : Ce ³⁺				

[0038]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、製造が容易であると共 に、演色性の高い発光素子を得ることができる蛍光体、 及び、その蛍光体を用いた発光素子、並びに、その発光 素子を光源とする画像表示装置及び照明装置を提供する ことができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 本発明の実施例1で得られた蛍光体の発光ス 40 ペクトル及び励起スペクトルである。

本発明の実施例2で得られた蛍光体の発光ス ペクトル及び励起スペクトルである。

【図3】 波長変換材料としての本発明の蛍光体と、半 導体発光素子とから構成される発光素子の一実施例を示 す模式的断面図である。

図3に示す発光素子を組み込んだ面発光照明 装置の一実施例を示す模式的断面図である。

【符号の説明】

1:発光素子

2;マウントリード

3;インナーリード

4;半導体発光素子

5; 蛍光体含有樹脂部

6: 導電性ワイヤー

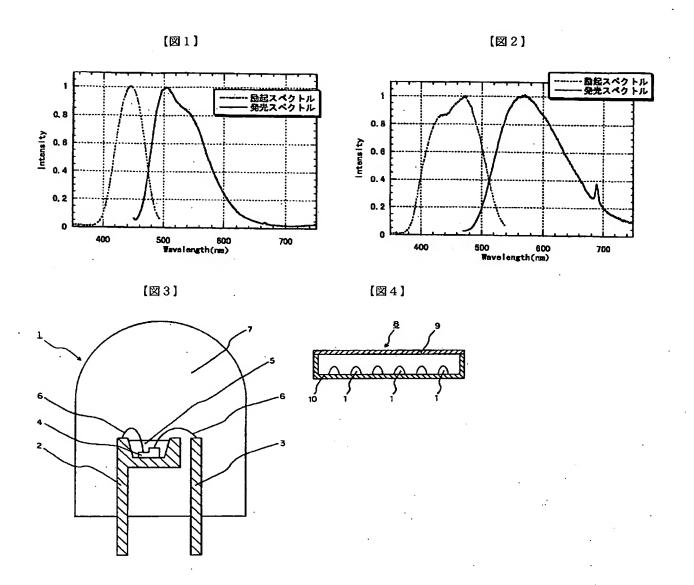
7;モールド部材

8;面発光照明装置

9;拡散板

10;保持ケース





フロントページの続き

下ターム(参考) 4H001 CA02 CA04 CA06 XA12 XA13 XA14 XA20 XA21 XA22 XA30 XA31 XA32 XA38 XA39 XA40 XA48 XA49 XA50 XA56 XA57 XA64 XA71 XA72 YA24 YA25 YA26 YA27 YA28 YA29 YA58 YA59 YA60 YA62 YA63 YA65 YA66 YA67 YA68 YA69 YA70

5F041 AA11 AA12 EE25